

RC, Iredell Papers, Duke. Printed, McRee, 220-221. Addressed "Mr. Iredell."

¹The committee on elections ruled that the votes cast for Thomas Devane Sr. and Thomas Devane were intended for the same person. As a result, Devane (before 1755-1805) was elected as an Antifederalist delegate. Devane also served in the house of commons (1787, 1788, 1792-1793). Massengill, *North Carolina Votes*, 15; Clark, *State Records*, 22:13.

²Thomas Wright (d. 1813) was the sheriff of New Hanover County from 1782 to 1798. Mitchell, *North Carolina Wills*, 578; Waddell, *New Hanover County*, 227.

³John Huske was James Hogg's son-in-law. Hogg had extensive business and property interests in Fayetteville. *Life and Times of James Hogg*, 55.

⁴Abraham Hodge (1755-1805), a native of New York, moved to Halifax County in the mid-1780s and became state printer in 1785. He was an ardent Federalist and expressed his views in several newspapers that he published. *DNCB*, s.v. "Hodge, Abraham." For JI's answers to George Mason, see JI to Mr. Mason, January 8, 1788, in this volume.

⁵John Pugh Williams (1750-1803), an Antifederalist delegate to the convention, served five terms in the house of commons. James Bloodworth (d. 1799), who served ten terms in the General Assembly, was the brother of Timothy Bloodworth. Massengill, *North Carolina Votes*, 6, 63; *DNCB*, s.v. "Bloodworth, Timothy."

⁶Thomas Armstrong (before 1755-ca. 1802) owned a large amount of land, including thousands of acres in the western part of the state, and served five terms in the General Assembly. George Elliott (1747-1807) owned sawmills and a farm. James Porterfield (d. ca. 1795) was named state commissioner for purchasing tobacco in 1788 and represented Fayetteville in the house of commons during the 1791-1792 session. He was a Federalist delegate to the 1788 convention. Massengill, *North Carolina Votes*, 3, 19, 49; Pool, "Economic Interpretation," 1:131, 132; 2:293.

⁷John Cains (before 1755-ca. 1804) was an Antifederalist delegate to the 1788 ratification convention and served one term in the house of commons (1788). Massengill, *North Carolina Votes*, 11.

⁸James Gillespie (1747-1805) served in the house of commons (1779-1780, 1782-1784) and the state senate (1784-1786, 1789, 1792). He attended both the 1788 and 1789 ratification conventions as an Antifederalist. Gillespie was later a member of the U.S. House of Representatives (1793-1799, 1803-1805). Francis Oliver (ca. 1740-1807) was an Antifederalist delegate to the 1788 state ratification convention. Charles Ward (before 1755-1812) represented Duplin County in the house of commons in 1788. *DNCB*, s.v. "Gillespie, James"; Massengill, *North Carolina Votes*, 22, 45, 61.

⁹Goodwin Elleston (d. ca. 1790) owned more than five thousand acres of land and had not been politically active prior to the convention. Joseph Gautier (after 1755-1807) was a delegate to the 1788 and 1789 ratification conventions. He later served in the house of commons (1790) and the senate (1791-1792). Massengill, *North Carolina Votes*, 19, 22; Pool, "Economic Interpretation," 1:128.

¹⁰Daniel Yates (d. 1795) was an Antifederalist delegate. He served in the house of commons (1784-1785, 1786-1788) and in the senate (1789). Thomas Johnston (before 1755-ca. 1805), an Antifederalist, served in the house of commons (1782), the senate (1784-1785, 1788), and as county sheriff. John Spicer Jr. (d. 1800) voted as